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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Warhington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. It may be observed that a war cloud has not been reported by cable for

The press ce sure of Embassador Bayard has been so nearly unanimous and so severe that Congress could afford to drop the matter.

Having placed itself on record as refusing to do anything for the financial relief of the government, the Senate will address itself to the great work of electng a Sergeant-at-arms

The people of Indiana would be justinouncing their two recreant United States Senators for misrepresenting the State on the silver question.

It rests with Governor Matthews either growing out of the decision of the Supreme Court

The public debt statement for Jan previous month of \$5,747,975, but that is not a circumstance to the increase which will be shown by the next statement, which will include the new bond issue.

The Democratic Mayor of Boston, evidently discouraged with his own party leaders as advisers, has invited ber of Republican business men as an advisory cabinet. Here is a hint which Mayor Taggart could take with

Governor Matthews will remove one cause of irritation when he arrives at the conclusion that it is not treason for a Supreme Court, a majority of whose members are Democrats, to render decisions at variance with his official acts 3: 2 official opinions.

Those who read the outlines of the themes of those graduates of the High School a few evenings ago must hav been struck not only with the subjects but with the treatment, which indicated an unusual breadth and originality. The Indianapolis High School teaches En glish expression and literature.

The New York Herald has "The Secretary of Agriculture on the Outlook for look for the Secretary of Agriculture, and if they get a chance at J. Sterling Morton he will realize the quality of that

assed a storm of wrath in England even his warmest supporters and friends admitting that its apologetic tone was humiliating and indefensible. From this distance it seems to have been bad olitics for the Prime Minister to advertise British failure and impotence in

Canada is the country of deficits. Anything else in Dominion finances would b a miracle. Its debt has been gradually increasing ever since the Dominion, with its imported vice regent, was set up, unti It is now a burden. One of these days the United States may get the country by bidding it in when sold in bankruptcy

The school history war is on in Massachusetts, and Montgomery's book is being sharply criticised by very prominent ex-soldiers and others. The chief fault which they find with the book is that it does not clearly state the causes of the war, and that its general treatment of the subject gives the impression that the rebels were far the better soldiers.

Senator Stewart seems disposed to suspect the devotion of many of his associates to the cause of free silver coinage. It is dress parade, he says. It is hoped that this may be true, and that several Senators, when they have secured relection, will be less anxious to display their zeal by attaching silver coinage mendments to every important measure

When the question was whether th United States or the silver bullion own ers should have the profit of nearly 100 per cent. derived from the coinage of silver bullion into standard dollars, every howler against monopoly who is for free coinage declared for the silver mining interest. And yet the free coinage propaganda is issuing illustrated pamphlets from New York denouncing plutocracy!

Readers of the Journal will recall the riot which occurred at Washington C. H., O., in 1894, in which the militia fired on a mob which was trying to lynch a prisoner and burn the courthouse, killing five of the rioters. Colonel Cott, who target for abuse by friends of the riotofficer in the Ohio he be court-martialed, but a court of inquiry acquitted him. Then he was incharge has just ended in a verdict of ac- ator and admitted him and he has taken

ple that the commander of troops, acting suppress or repel it. The principle never should have been brought in question.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNOR.

session of the Legislature to pass a new apportionment law. Men whose legal at- | peared. tainments are not questioned hold that the only way out of the difficulty into which the State has been plunged by the recent decision of the Supreme Court is by the enactment of a new apportionment, and it is to be hoped the Governor may, after thorough and careful inquiry ment and call the Legislature together.

be induced to reconsider his announce-The Constitution says: "If, in the opinion of the Governor, the public welfare shall require it, he may at any time, by proclamation, call a special session." The Constitution assumes that the Governor's opinion and action in regard to calling an extra session will be based solely upon considerations of the public welfare. A fair construction of the provision quoted would exclude consideration by the Governor of all questions of personal, political or party advantage or disadvantage and hold him to those of the public welfare alone. It would also exclude consideration by him of the question of the title of the hold-over Senators or any other collateral question growing out of the present situation. The only question for him to decide is whether it is better for the public welfare that a constitutional apportionment act should be passed as soon as practicable or that the State should be without one until a new Legislature shall be elected and convene. In deciding this question the Governor

ought to give due weight to the fact that if he does not eall a special session the next Legislature will have to be elected under the apportionment of 1885, which will work serious injustice in many counties. Aside from partisan considerainto the case at all, the public welfare requires that the entire population and every county in the State should be fairly represented in the Legislature. Equality of representation is a fundamental principle of republican government, and taxation without representation is odious no matter what form it takes. Certainly there could be no higher consideration of public welfare than that all parts of the State should have their constitutional representation in the General Assembly If the Governor fails to call a special session he will thereby compel an election under an apportionment act base on an enumeration of voters nearly 60,00 less than that of 1889, and will thus give his official sanction to the practical disfranchisement of a large number of vot ers and to depriving several counties of their proper representation in the next Legislature. This is not a question of politics but of public welfare.

The Governor should also recognize that considerations of public welfare forbid the holding of an election under law that is not only obsolete but no teriously unconstitutional. sense and common honesty rebel against such a proceeding, and it is never pro motive of the public welfare to force the people into a course opposed to common sense and common honesty. If there were no way out of the present dilemma but an election under the act of 1885, if that were necessary to save the State from anarchy or public disaster, it would be defensible, but when there is another and better way out it could not be de If the Governor persists is a special ses of Indiana sav to him: "We are tired of gerry manders; we wanted a fair and constitutional apportionment; you had it in you power to give us one by a simple exercise of your constitutional authority; in stead of that you have compelled us hold another election under a rotten gerrymander and to elect a Legislature which is not representative of all the people. You have not only shown your own preference for an unconstitutional and unfair apportionment, but you have compelled us to vote under a gerry mander which is a stench in our nostrils and to become parties to the perpetration of a public wrong." The Governor ought not to be willing to put himself in a position in which the people can say

that to him. In the opinion of the Journal the duty of the Governor is plain. He should cal an extra session of the Legislature with out regard to his personal views on the hold-over question or any other col lateral question. He is placed in a posi tion where he should remember that h serves his party best who serves hi State best. The calling of a be proof that h has been guided in his action by cor siderations of public welfare, and tha is always solid ground on which to g before the people.

THE HOLD-OVER SENATORS. In the first bewilderment following the late decision of the Supreme Court many persons, including some lawyers, were inclined to the opinion that the invalidation of the apportionment act of 1893 in validated also the Legislature elected under it, and consequently that the hold over Senators were merely de facto officers who could only hold till the next general election. A prominent city lawyer who withheld his name said in the Journal: "The decision of the court practically says the hold-over Senators. being merely de facto officers, canno hold their office longer than the next general election." This construction re flected the views of those making it rather than the opinion of the court. Judge Hackney in his separate opinion foreshadowed this construction of the de-

cision, but the court did not. A communication from Judge McBride printed in this issue of the Journal, pre sents the subject clearly and strongly. As a member of the Supreme Court, Judge McBride had occasion to examine the subject very thoroughly. The whole ground was traversed in the Parker case Judge McBride holds that members of the Legislature are constitutional officers, and that the essential feature of their title to office is their election by the National Guard they first demanded that | further, that as the Constitution makes the Senate the judge of the qualification of its own members, when that body has dicted for murder, and his trial on that passed upon the qualifications of a Sen-

the oath of office he is a Senator for the conclusion, based on fundamental princi-

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The chances seem to be rather unfavorand one or two other cities which are receive favorable consideration. But the getting of appropriations for public buildings is not based upon the merits of the case. Combinations are made by Representatives which can enact a bill, and, need and should not have public buildings get them than do those which are really in need. There are scores of cities which have federal buildings in which there is no business to warrant their construction. Ambitious cities desire them to give them an importance which they would not otherwise have, or, at least, which their pushing citizens think they would not have. Consequently, there are federal buildings in cities in which the revenues collected by the government from the postal service do not pay salary of the janitor and ordinary repairs, to say nothing of the interest on the cost. One cannot travel far or visit many "boom" cities without seeing a federal building on a lot given up to weeds, and in which not half the rooms are occupied. It would seem that the residents of such cities serve rather to add to their importance, much as would man's hat serve to dwarf the small boy who had put it on.

Enough money has been wasted in constructing public buildings in cities which do not need them to provide structures in all the cities having regular federal courts, the usual federal officers, a penagency, and which are centers of an extended mail service. Until cities which are the seats of so much federal business have adequate public buildings it is folly to spend money to build them in cities in which all the federal busican be rented for a postoffice for half the money that the interest on the cost of the public building involves. The government of the United States should exercise some of the business sense which railroads, telegraph and insurance companies do, which is to construct buildngs only where it is cheaper to construct than to rent. Money should not be voted haphazard for public buildings, but the heads of the public service or a special commission should indicate where the interest of the public service demands that a general appropriation for buildngs should be expended. The same is true of river and harbor improvements. The voting of money to make waterways where there is no water and har bors where no ships will sail has caused the waste of tens of millions. picion of log-rolling in passing both river and harbor and public building bills will not cease until a gross sum appropriated be expended under competent poards. The gross sums will be much less than the aggregate of log-rolling appropriations, and the needs of the greater number of people and the public service will be better met.

THE ASSUMPTION OF A HEAD PRO-

FESSOR. Professor Laughlin, of the University f Chicago, while he did good service against Coin Harvey last summer, has warrant to claim financial infallibility, as he does in an article in the Forum entitled "The Financial gramme." The topic indicates that the serve: the government will be compelled sell bonds to redeem greenbacks until they have been permanently retired.

It can make no difference whether the man who makes such declarations is the head professor of economics in a university or a village postmaster who assumes that it is his duty to affirm what Mr. Cleveland declares. The people this country who read know that the expenditures exceeded the revenues of the government \$69,803,260 during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1894, and \$42,805,223 during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1895, and \$18,686,257 during the seven months of the present fiscal year which ended with January. They know this because the reports furnished by treasury officials show it. They know that during the last two years and seven months the treasury has paid out \$131,-294,740 more than it has received from revenues. The intelligent and practical \$169,000,000 of bonds during that period ostensibly for gold to keep up the reserve the treasury could not have met the demands upon it without an increase of revenues. They know that more than \$131,000,000 of the proceeds of the \$162, 000,000 of bonds were used to pay the current expenses of the government during the past two and a haif years. The "endless chain" was made by the constant

treasury deficits. During the month of January the expenditures of the government were \$3.-291,670 in excess of the receipts. Where did the treasurer get this \$3,291,670 with which to pay the excess of demands if not from the greenbacks in the treasury which had been redeemed with gold received for bonds? And yet the head professor in economics of Chicago University tells the country that it would not help matters to have the revenues will exist so long as the treasury is comagain the greenbacks redeemed with were ample to meet current expenses, compelled to pay out the redeemed green backs unless some one should want to

exchange gold for them? Professor Laughlin belongs to the freetrade theorists, and is on this subject as

the professors of the older college school law and order in establishing the princi- full term for which he was elected. His like Professor Sumner. He refuses to consider facts as he does when he disples and broad constitutional grounds, is cusses the silver question. He has seen that the invalidation of an apportion- his free-trade theory tested by the presment act in no way affects the hold-over | ent tariff. If he has noted the statistics Senators elected under it in their title of trade he has seen that its first fruits to or tenure of office. The Journal has in one industry have been to increase no doubt that the best legal opinion of the imports of wool and woolen goods Governor Matthews last night an- the State in both parties will indorse \$30,000,000 a year compared with the nounced that he would not call a special this view. In fact, the first division of average of 1891, 1892 and 1893. Under this opinion on the subject has almost disap- lower ad valorem tariff he has seen our imports increased and our exports decreased until the balance of trade is practically against us, so that millions of gold must be sent abroad to make up able to an appropriation by Congress for | the value of our exports of merchandise, a public building in this city. The chief silver bullion, etc., to the equivalent of obstacle in the way of the proposition is our imports and ocean carriage dues. that the treasury is bankrupt, and that | And now, bound to his free-trade hobby, the party leaders are determined to keep | the remedy which he suggests is not an down appropriations. If Indianapolis increase of revenues and a tariff which would give American manufacturers the advantage in our own markets, but that the only applicants, they would probably the greenbacks be destroyed after being redeemed by an issue of bonds. To him a treasury deficit is of no more account than it is to Secretary Carlisle.

Instead of university extension to instruct the people, common-sense extenas the result, more cities which do not | sion should be provided for the instruction of those who are professors in

> A dispatch dated Mexico City asserts that the cotton mills of Mexico are gaining new territory for the sale of their product to the west coast cities (of Mexico), and thus driving British and other foreign goods out of the market, and attributes this result to the fact that such cotton goods are manufactured on a silver basis. Let us see about this: In the first place, there is a high tariff duty on the imports of foreign goods into Mexico, which would give the cotton mills in Mexico a great advantage over those of other countries. In the next place, when the purchase power of the wages of those employed in Mexican cotton here and in Great Britain, it will be country will not only purchase but half as much as gold, dollar for dollar, but the silver dollar of the United States which is held up to the gold basis in this country, passes in Mexican cities with double the purchase power of the Mexican, although the latter is a little heavier. The reasons, therefore, that Mexican cotton mills can supply Mexican markets at lower prices than foreign competitors are, first, that tariff discriminates at least 25 per cent. in their favor, and, second, the wages paid are lower than by other cotton marufacturing countries.

Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio, has campaign for the presidency, though he is willing and anxious to do ail in his power to secure the Governor an enthusiastic delegation from Ohio. He concludes

I do not propose to put myself in an attitude of being crucified again as I was in 1888, when, notwithstanding the fact that I supported John Sherman with the utmost fidelity, and, as it has come to be known, at great self-sacrifice, I and for my reward only charges and insinuations of infidelity, treachery and so on.

Mr. Foraker's hint at "great self-sacrifice" is interesting. Was he, perhaps, 1888 and did he decline it because loyalty to Sherman? He should not excite public curiosity.

The Sentinel speaks of "the so-called Legislature of 1895," implying that the body never had a legal existence because the apportionment act of under which it was elected, has been Then, same rule, Turpie, who was elected undeclared unconstitutional, is a "so-called" Senator. So far as representing Indiana is concerned, that is what he is, anyhow,

The Louisville Courier-Journal publishes a cut of Governor Bradley and his staff in which the Governor looks like a prisoner of war in citizen's dress, surrounded by a guard of commanders-inchief in full uniform. To make his position more dangerous he is the thirteenth man, there being twelve of the commanders-in-chief arrayed as Solomon in a fine looking body of men.

The Sentinel's babble about the al leged revolutionary and unpatriotic purposes of Republican leaders regarding the apportionment matter is false, mischievous and calculated, if not intended, to create bad blood and bring on trouble. Republicans are at least as law abiding and patriotic as Democrats, and the plans and purposes imputed to them by the Sentinel are without any foundation whatever.

If it is true, as Senator Teller says, that gold is being produced in Colorado at a cost greatly below its coinage and market value, the business of gold production will be greatly increased within a brief period, to the great advantage of Colorado. If the gold miners are making 50 or 75 per cent., why should Mr. people know that but for the issue of Teller be so greedy as to demand a similar exorbitant profit for its silver indus-

PITCHFORK TILLMAN.

Tillman is headed toward notoriety, not toward fame.-Chicago Dispatch. Peffer, too, is a Populist, and says some meer things, but he's not so bare-faced as Tillman.-Philadelphia Times. Tillman must feel at times as if he sat down on the tines of his own pitchfork. -New York Morning Journal. South Carolina is proud of Tillman; bu

so is Kentucky proud of her live stock .-Philadelphia North American. Thirteen ducks were killed by the Presidential party on the day that Tillman delivered his famous speech. Who will longer doubt that old superstition?-New York Re-

Mr. Tillman's threat of an armed force moving on Washington is a base plagiarism from Colonel Watterson's attempt to solve the presidential controversy of 1876 .-Washington Post. The Atlanta Constitution enjoys the dis-

tinction of being about the only newspaper

in this country with pretensions to respect-

ability that has applauded Ben Tillman's blackguardism in the Senate .- Atlanta Jour-Men have curious ways of estimating suc-Here is Senator Tillman pluming himself on the success of his speech in the Senate, when practically the whole country is disgusted with it and with him.-Boston

No man can enter the chamber of the United States Senate and take upon himself the invective of the blackguard without forfeiting all claim to respect. Mr. Tillman's path, we fear, will not be a rosy one in the Senate.—Philadelphia Inquirer. The doughty South Carolinian said when

he took a sip that water was needed to

run the windmill. If he had not been so explicit most honest people would have suplubricator and took an overdose.-Philadel

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Easily Answered. The Wife-I wonder why a man always ooks like a fool at the marriage altar? The Hateful Brute-Because he is.

The Crude Barbarian. Tommy-Paw, what is a barbarian? Mr. Figg-A barbarian, or irredeemable savage, is a dark-skinned man who has no more manners than to get insulted when a white man kicks him.

Sociological. Watts-There seems to be some truth in

the saying that heaven helps those who help themselves. Potts-Of course there is. They are th only kind worth helping

The Cheerful Idiot.

"It is getting to be a common experience," said the patriotic boarder, "for Great Britain to go out after wool and come back

"In other words," said the Cheerful Idiot. "she tries to do some absorbing and gets soaked."

THE APPORTIONMENT DECISION. The proper way out of all this trouble is through an extra session .- Marion Chron-

The decision of the court will create some confusion. It may lead to trouble. It is to be hoped that it will not .- Muncie Times. One thing the decision settles, which the Ledger heartily approves, is that gerrymanders in this State cannot stand as law. -Noblesville Ledger.

It is a juncture calling for patriotism rather than partisanism, if a muddle in-extricable, and possibly a time of turbulence and anger, is to be avoided.—Lafayette Call. If the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Democratic gerrymander of 1893 and the Republican so-called apportionment act of 1885 unconstitutional, will put an end to gerrymanders forever, much will have been gained in the cause of honest legislation.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The public generally will now demand a special session of the Legislature to enact a law that will be a fair and lawful apportionment of this States The people are tired of uncertainty and the continual change of districts for political gain. Governor Matthews should now rise to the emergency and act. He has it in his power to do th

The court suggests the propriety of th Governor calling the Legislature in special session for the purpose of passing a nev apportionment; and in view of the great changes in population in many portions of the State since 1885, and the consequent in justice that act would work, it is but fair that this suggestion should be followed and a new act passed.—Richmond Item.

The gas belt will suffer most, for he growth, disproportionate to that of othe parts of the State, will in no wise be represented in a Legislature elected under the apportionment of 1885. Whether Governor atthews will call a special session of the last Legislature to formulate a new apportionment is not known. It seems very urgent that he should .- Anderson Herald. By this decision Madison county is en titled to but one representative while we have a population entitling us to two Representatives and one Senator. Madison and Grant counties are again the senatorial

to Madison county. The decision comp cates matters, especially in the gas belt because of the great increase in popula The decision is a death blow to gerry manders in Indiana. * * * Since 1885 the population of the gas belt has been more than doubled and in other Republican sec of the State the population has increased rapidly, while in the Democratic sections it has remained almost quiet. The result is that many thousand Republican

district and the candidate this time belong

The court leaves no doubt as to the proper that it ought to end the gerrymander busi-What effect, if any, the decision would have on the hold-over Senators has also created not a little talk and has brought a great many legal opinions in which nearly all agree that the decision will not affect the hold-over Senators as far as their seats in the Senate is concerned.-Richmond Telegram.

The decision of the Indiana Supreme Court on the legislative apportionment act passed by the late Republican General Assembly will not discourage the Republican party of the State. The apportionment was regarded by conservative men as an equitable one, but the wisdom of the Supreme Court seems to have been contrary to such a view. The decision cannot of itself prevent Republican success in Indiana under the law of 1885 should that still remain unattacked.-South Bend Tribune.

The decision is given exceptional force on account of the fact that all of the jus There can be no criticism of partisanship, therefore, so far as the court is concerned, and there is a general disposition on the part of all parties to accept the decision as an unprejudiced appli cation of correct principles and a just and wise interpretation of the spirit of the Constitution. There is good reason also for the hope that an end has come to gerrymander-

ing.-Lafayette Courier. There is no question of the competence of the Legislature of 1895 to pass a new apportionment law; the members were legalact under which the election was held has been declared unconstitutional, and the Legislature has the power to once redistrict the State, being careful to avoid the error which led to the recent overthrow of the acts of 1893 and 1895 by the Suprem Court. In the circumstances it is no mor than just and right that the Legislature be convened in special session and an equit apportionment law passed.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

The act of 1885 was one of the most ini uitous gerrymanders that ever was perpetrated on Indiana. The districts were so arranged and combined that the opposition believed the Republicans never could carry the Legislature. Nor would they have had any show but that the injustice was so apparent that hundreds of honorable Democrats refused to indorse the action of their party leaders at the polls. The gerry mander was the invention of the fertil brain of Representative James Patton, and his party rewarded him for his part in the proceeding by making him the warden of the Prison South.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

If we are compelled to go tack to find a law constitutional and just to build upon in the reformation of our Legislature, let us go back until we reach such a law. certainly cannot be found in the act of 1885; rather let that law be attacked and destroyed and then with the gerrymanders all gone we can begin again upon the last honest apportionment to be found among the enactments of the past, but wherever found be sure it is honest and just. This is in case we are compelled to go back for a foundation upon which to rebuild. The proper course, however, is not to go back at all but to go forward. The Governor should call the present Legislature to meet and pass an apportionment for the election of a Legislature at the election this year. Richmond Palladium

What are we now to do? We can course elect a Legislature under the law of 1885, but if some one should object to that law and carry the case to the Supreme Court, it would be declared void with the others. It is intimated by the court, and it is the opinion of many good lawyers that the better way to relieve the situation would be by convening the Legislature and the enactment of a law in conformity with the Constitution as expounded by the present For though this Legislature was elected under a law absolutely void, it is still de-facto the Legislature of the State and must remain so until the next election. It could therefore properly enact an ap-This would be much fairer than an election held under the law of 1885 for the changes in the population of the districts in eleven years must necessarily make the apportion ment a very unfair one.-Richmond Pal-

It seems absurd to fall back on the pre vious apportionment of 1885 which would give the counties less representation than they are entitled to, and would at the same time be liable to the same objections as those upon which the Supreme Court has unanimously rendered its decision. But one alternative it seems remains and that is a special session of the Legislature to pass a bill that will obviate the difficulties pre-sented in the court's decision. If it is determined that the apportionment of 1885

stands, and the Legislature is not called to pass a new law, Delaware county is en-titled to one Representative and Delaware and Randolph to a joint Senator. This of course is a great injustice because Dela ware county has doubled her population in

the period elapsed since the passage of the law and the population is almost sufficient to give us a Senator, alone, but still we would be connected for that purpose with Randolph county.-Muncie Times.

The Constitution of Indiana makes each branch of the Legislature the judge of the qualifications of its members. Should special elections be held and twenty-five new members be chosen, the next State Senate might decide that the hold-overs were properly entitled to their seats. Neither the Governor nor the Supreme Court could alter the decision of the Senate regarding the qualifications of its members.-Columbus Republican.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Scandinavian woman in Whitehall, Wis. has given the savings of twelve years, \$200, to the Armenian relief fund.

It is understood that when Princess Maud s married she will have an income from England of \$25,000 a year, and it is expected that the Crown Princess of mark will allow Prince Carl \$50,000 a year to begin with. Mme. Patti recently said in Paris that she would never return to the United States.

She remarked that a Chicagoan had offered her \$200,000 for forty concerts, but she had refused. She gave as an excuse that she did not wish to miss the fishing at Craig-y-Speaker Reed is the victim of a crank who is in the habit of writing long commu-

crank begins on one card and continues his writing on others until a single letter sometimes covers a dozen cards, which he mails separately.

Gen. William Booth originated the name "Salvation Army" in 1878, after he had been engaged in evangelical work for seventeen years. The first name of his religious organization formed upon military lines was "The Christian Mission," which he started in a small way in 1865. The beautiful castle of Vizelie, in which

time, was recently sold by the ex-President of the French republic, Casimer-Perier, to a Lyons brewer for 500,000 francs. It is proposed to turn the historical castle into a large brewery. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, has given \$200, 000 for the erection of a Woman's Memorial

the French revolution of 1788 was planned

and where the conspirators met for a long

work and accomplishments of women at for the women's clubs of the city. The house in Quincy, Mass., in which

John Quincy Adams was born, and which is to be transformed into a museum, is probably the only building in America outside of the White House in which two Presidents have made their homes. And, such is the irony of fate, part of the house was at one time used by an Italian tenant for a chicken Senator Wolcott is described as looking

enough like Olney to be his brother, although he is much younger in years than the Secretary. They are of about the same height and size, both are athletic and they have the same short neck and broad shoulders. Senator Wolcott is a man of very engaging personality and of great popularity in the Senate. As a speaker he is witty to the point of sarcasm.

Lady Henry Somerset's efforts to reform Jane Cakebread appear to have been futile. That notorious offender against sobriety. convicted more than three hundred times in ondon police courts, was taken to the home at Relgate, which is under Lady Henry's direction. She caused so much trouble there that it was determined to get rid of her, and now the unhappy woman is to be declared insane

There seems to be little doubt that John B. Robinson, of South Africa, is the richest man in the world. His fortune is estimated at \$350,000,000. In 1878 Robinson was in debt. He had kept a grocery store in the Orange Free State, but he could not make both ends He and his wife begged their way voters are likely to be disfranchised on legislative representation .- Vincennes Comfor three hundred miles to Kimberley, Here tobinson laid the foundation of his enormous fortune by picking up a rough dia-mond worth \$1,200. His ambition now is to be worth a billion.

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, told a story in Philadelphia the other day about his life before his conversion, when a boy of seventeen. He said that while he was a pretty bad boy in his unregenerate days, deep in the follies and errors of the world, he never broke so far away from his early training as to forget to say his prayers every night 'I used to sleep with my brother," he said and if either one of use happened to jump into bed without first getting on his knees the other would swear at him vigorously and kick him out on the floor."

M'KINLEY'S BOOMERS

They Are Engaged in Invading the Territory of Other Candidates. Washington Special to Chicago Record

Several members of the House of Representatives are receiving letters from their political lieutenants concerning the invasion f their jurisdiction by agents of the Mo Kinley boom, who bear letters signed by their candidate commending them to the courtesy and consideration of the persons addressed and promising to ratify any agreements they may make. At least one of these agents has a general letter of cre-dentials addressed "To Whom It May Concern." authorizing him to speak for Gov-McKinley in all matters. The Congressmen are asked for advice from their districts as to what sort of treatment the McKinley people should receive and what should be said to them. So far as I have learned there is the kindliest feeling toward Gov. McKinley in every section that has been thus invaded except New York and New England, but in the opinion of his friends here he is making a mistake when he permits his agents to go into the States that naturally belong to the other candidates and endeavor to form combinations to win their delegates away. There is no one of the three candidates in this city who does not sympathize with Governor McKinley because of the mutiny in his own State, but they say very frankly that they will be forced to retaliate if he does not call his agents out of their territory

It was expected that the Republican con vention of 1895 would be unique because of the friendly relations between the several candidates and the absence of active hosility, but when Major McKinley's managers endeavor to get votes in Minnesota r Iowa, or New England, or western New York he should not expect Senator Davis, Mr. Allison, Mr. Morton or Mr. Reed to feel very amiable toward him.

Cuckoo Vilas's Reward.

Washington Post. But a real funny incident happened while Senator Vilas was speaking. He had been upholding the policy of the administration and defending with earnest words and reverberating voice the bond issues, when Mr. Pruden, the executive secretary of the White House, appeared at the main entrance, close to the place where Senstor Vilas was standing. Of course, Mr. Vilas stopped for a moment in the delivery of his speech to allow the message of the held two envelopes-one of the large, of size, containing some nominations the other of note size, such as the Presi dent uses for private corresponden he gave the large envelope to the clerk Mr. Pruden slipped the smaller envelope into the hand of the Senator, who hurriedly threw it on his desk. A moment later, when the nominations became known it was seen that Mr. Vilas had secured two nice offices, one a postmastership and the other the United States marshalship for the Western District of Wisconsin. Thus encouraged, Mr. Vilas proceeded with his defense of the administration.

Silver Wheels in Their Heads. New York Herald

Had Senator Vilas said that bimetallists have "wheels in their heads," the language would have been less fanciful and pictur sque, but more readily comprehended by his listeners from the silver States. They would have known just what he was talking

Sample of Numerous Canards. Philadelphia Inquirer. Out in Indiana, in the contest for contro of the Republican State committee, the Harrison men, after a most determined struggle, managed to emerge from the conflic bearing with them as trophles of their vic-tory the succulent oyster shells.

Doesn't Rend Well. Chicago Inter Ocean. There is such a thing as a candidate and is friends overdoing a thing in hunting for

delegates. The Louisiana business doesn't

Pertinent Question. New York Press. Is there anybody nowadays who is a Der

LAW OF THE CASE AS APPLIED TO THE MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1894.

Neither the Supreme Court Nor And

Other Power Can Destroy the

Validity of Their Titles.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

CONVINCING PRESENTATION OF THE

An Extra Session of the Legislature and a New Apportionment the Best

Thing that Can Be Done.

CASE BY EX-JUSTICE M'BRIDE.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: With all due respect for the learned gentlemen who have lately expressed themselves upon the subject, it seems to me that there is not sufficient justification, either in law or reason, for styling the members of the present Legislature mere de facto officers or for questioning their tenure of office. Especially is this true of the members of the Senate. On the 17th day of December, 1892, the Supreme Court decided the apportionment law of 1891 to be unconstitutional. At that time members of both branches of the Legislature-twentyfive Senators and one hundred Representatives-had been elected and had received their certificates of election, but the Legislature had not yet convered, and the title of the individual members to their seats as officers de jure had not been determined by the only tribunal which the Constitution says shall have the power to determine that question. It was, therefore, proper at that time to refer to them as officers de facto. When, at the time fixed by the Constitution, the two legislative bodies met, orthe World's Columbian Exposition. The ganized and were recognized by the other building will be located on the lake front, co-ordinate branches of the State government as the duly constituted and organized "General Assembly," and when each of the two branches had, as prescribed by the Constitution, "judged the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members,"

> ficers and were also officers de jure for the full constitutional term. The General Assembly does not derive its existence or any of its powers from apportionment laws. If it did there might be some ground for the fears expressed by some that the failure of the Legislature for many years to enact a valid apportionment law would result in the destruction of that branch of the State government, and in consequent anarchy. The framers of the Constitution did not leave it thus possible for one of the three equal co-ordinate departments of the State government to commit suicide. While the source of ernmental power in the State is the people, the Constitution, as the concrete expression of the popular will, creates the several departments of the State government, gives them life and defines and limits their powers. It was manifestly the intention, in the adoption of the Constitution, that the government thus created should be, in each of its three departments, perpetual. Article 4 of that instrument creates the legislative department, defines clearly and explicitly its functions and powers, and the powers and privileges of members, fixes the maximum number of members in each branch, their qualifications, the time of their election, and specifies with exactness their tenure of office in the following language: "Sec. 3. Senators shall be elected for the

they at once ceased to be mere de facto of-

after their general election. That this department, as thus created or organized, was intended to exist ually is shown by the following language, relative to the election of Senators: " . One-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter." Nothing is left for legislation except to determine the number, within the prescribed limits, apportion them among the counties and fix their compensation.

term of four years, and Representatives for

the term of two years from the day next

It is not possible that any failure of the Legislature to properly acquit itself of its duty in the apportionment of members can eliminate the legislative department from the State government or deprive the people of the right to choose Senators and Representatives at the time and for the terms fixed by the Constitution. When the people have, at the proper time and under the forms of law, elected Senators and Representatives, the officers thus chosen are not officers by virtue of the apportionment law, but by virtue of the Constitution and the action of the voters at the polls. The Constitution does not recognize as a possibility that the State can ever be without a Legislature. One begins its existence the after each general election and ends in exactly two years from that date. Who are the qualified de jure members of that Legislature, except half the Senators, can only be known after it has met and organized. Section 10 of Article 4 provides that "Each House, when assembled, shall choose its own officers (the President of the Senate excepted), judge the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members," etc. No power exists outside of the two legislative bodies to question the rightful election, qualification or return of a member of either body. When either House has decided that a given person is entitled to sit as one of its members and admits him, the question is forever at rest. He is thereafter a member de jure, to the end of the constitutional term for which that House has declared him elected. With the Senate the case is much stronger than with the House. The Senate is a continuing body. Except when a Senator has died, there are always fifty Senators. The terms of twenty-five expire the day after each general election. But when the day arrives for the beginning of each biennial session of the Senate there are always twenty-five Senators whose right to the position has been conclusively and forever settled by the action of the preceding session. It then becomes their duty to act on the credentials presented by those who claim to be newly elected. Whatever the Senate then decides in the admission or rejection of the claimants or in the determination of contests is conclusive, and can never be questioned, reopened or

redecided by any other tribunal. It must be remembered that it is the legislative department, as created by the Constitution, that is the main thing, and that the apportionment law, while of vast importance, is, after all, merely incidental -a mere means or method adopted to aid the people in securing a fair local representation when they exercise their constitutional right in the election of a Legislature.

When the Senate of 1893 met there were present twenty-five "hold-over" Senators. whose rights as Senators de jure had never been questioned. There were also present twenty-five de facto Senators, holding certificates of election and claiming the right to seats in that body. Among the number of Senators-elect were the honorable Senators from this county, Between the time of their election and the meeting of the Legislature the apportionment law under which they were elected had been declared unconstitutional. The Senate, however, as the sole judge of their qualifications and elections, seated them as Senators de jure. Will it now be claimed that Mr. Kern or Mr. Wishard are not Senators de jure?

If the terms of the present "hold-over